The Frontier Guardian.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1851. VOLUME III.---NUMBER 2.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $1 00
Single number, - - - - - - 5 cents

No subscription taken for less than one year.

No paper continued after the term expires, for which payment has been made, unless subscription be renewed by a prompt and timely remittance.

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The foregoing individuals appointed as agents for the Guardian are hereby duly authorized to receive and collect, subscriptions for the same, and forward them to us till further notice.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business,

At Kanesville, Iowa, by

ORSON HYDE,—Editor of this paper.

IT is our design to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wares and merchandize hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.

He will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; also shipments of produce by boat or wagon, and sell the same on commission if desired. Groceries received and sold on commission at wholesale only. Liberal cash advances made on all property left in charge. Flour, Bacon, &c, &c.

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C. Voorhis & Co, Donnell, Stutsman & Co., J. W. Tootle & Brother, Joseph A. Kelting, Joseph E. Johnson, Brown & Miller, B. R. Pegram & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Riddle & Co., all of Kanesville. Middleton & Riley; Donnell, Saxton & Duval, of St. Joseph, Mo. R. H. Stone, T. H. Larkin & Co.; Livermore & Cooley, of St. Louis.

Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

LAW PRACTITIONER.

JAMES SLOAN,

District Clerk, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

HE has had 23 years practice in Ireland, as Attorney, Solicitor, and Conveyancer, (now 16 years in the U. S.,) will attend to the drawing and acknowledgment of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, or other documents; Collection of Debts, Suits at Law, and in Equity, and the administering of oaths.

REFERENCES—Donnell, Stutsman & Co.; J. W. Tootle & Brother, and C. Voorhis, merchants in this place; Mr. Hamilton Wade, at Messrs. Barnard, Bro & Co., 140 Main street, St. Louis, Mo.; and the Editor of this paper.

Office in Kanesville, Pottawatamie Co., Iowa.

Kanesville, Jan 8, 1851.

GEORGE P. STILES,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,

Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his Profession, generally, and with the strictest fidelity.

Kanesville, Jan 6, 1851.

GROCERIES, Nails, Axe Gilts, Cotton Yarn, Books and Shoes, Liquors, &c., for sale cheap at the [dec11] EMPORIUM STORE.

MORAL READING.

From the Millennial Star.

Remarks on the Book of Mormon.

BY WILLIAM GIBSON.

(Continued from our Last.)

I shall now turn to the late discoveries in America, by Stephens and others, and also to the traditions of the Indians themselves, as corroborative evidence of the truth of what has been already advanced, and of other things contained in the Book of Mormon.

The following is from a work on the origin of the American Indians, by C. Colton; published by him in London, in the year 1833:

"To the editor of the *Times and Seasons*. We, citizens of Kinderhook, whose names are annexed, do certify and declare, that on the 23d of April, 1843, while excavating a large mound in this vicinity, Mr. M. Wiley took from said mound six brass plates of a bell shape, covered with ancient characters; the plates were very much oxidated, the bands and rings on said plates mouldered into dust on a slight pressure. The above described plates we have handed to Mr. Sharp, for the purpose of [illegible]

George Dickenson, J. R. Sharpe,
W. Longnecker, Ira S. Curtis,
Fayette Grubb, W. P. Harris,
W. Fugate.

The Quincy Whig, after recording this discovery, remarks, "The plates above alluded to were exhibited in this city last week, and are now, we understand, in Nauvoo, subject to the inspection of the Mormon Prophet, and if Smith can decipher the hieroglyphics on the plates, he will do more towards throwing light on the early history of this continent than any man now living."

Again, we find their ancient monuments covered with hieroglyphics. It is then an unreasonable thing to believe that a people who could engrave their history on their monuments, wont do the same on plates of gold or brass, seeing the discoveries made, show us they knew the use of the various metals with which the country abounds? certainly not; the unreasonableness would lie in the believing of the contrary; thus we see that subsequent discoveries have corroborated this part of the testimony of the Book of Mormon.

Again, the language they used in engraving was said to be the Egyptian, altered by them, and called the reformed Egyptian, and that no other people knew it. I well remember some ten years ago the Rev. C. J. Kennedy, in Scotland, using this as one of his strongest arguments to prove the Book of Mormon false, that it was said to have been engraved in Egyptian characters, but recent discoveries have proved this would-be wise man wrong.

I take the following from the Edinburgh Evening Courant, of October 16th, 1848, in an article on the discoveries in America, the writer says:—"We shall here simply remark, that whoever looks at the able drawings in Stephen's book on Central America, will perceive them to be covered with Egyptian hieroglyphics Hamyaratic letters, such as those lately discovered in Southern Arabia, and at once perceive that the figures and lineaments are those of superior Asiatic nations."

Again, we see the testimony of the Book of Mormon is true, for men are forced to own these hieroglyphics are Egyptian, yet still no man can read them.

No, their language is lost, their cities are desolate, — their prophets — their rulers — their seers, are gone, and the vision, the history of all is a sealed book, the words of which are delivered to the learned, but he cannot read them; he saith it is sealed, and the book is delivered to the unlearned, saying, read this, I pray thee, but he saith I am not learned, wherefore the Lord had to do a marvellous work and a wonder in making the unlearned to read and understand the words of the book, and thus made the wisdom of the wise to perish, and the understanding of the prudent to be hid. How beautifully does the testimony of the Bible, Book of Mormon, and the discoveries now making agree together.

I shall now take a look at some other things recorded in the Book of Mormon. In page 46 we are told that the ancient inhabitants of America were acquainted with the writings of Moses and the prophets, for Nephi says:—"And I did read many things unto them, which were written in the Book of Moses, but that I might more fully persuade them to believe in the Lord their Redeemer, I did read unto them that which is written by the prophet Isaiah:" these writings we are told in 11th page were taken with them from the land of Jerusalem, and contained the five Books of Moses, and the writings of the prophets, till the days of Zedekiah. Compare this with the following. Mr. C Colton in the work already referred to, speaking of their sacrifices, says:—"On certain occasions the victim must not only be white but a single colored hair, or a blemish of any sort would be sufficient to condemn it." He also says that while they sing and dance around the sacrifice, the Hebrew sacred name of Jehovah can be plainly distinguished, and they have also the Hebrew A-la-heem, in substantial forms, applicable to Great Spirit, and in their sacred songs Ha-le-la-jah is often heard as perfectly as in any Christian choir; they have also a sacred vessel or Ark of the Covenant, which is employed on some occasions, and is regared with the most religious veneration.

In the discourse of M. M. Noah on the evidences of the American Indians being descendants of the lost ten tribes of Israel, published in New York, in 1837, we find him quoting among others the following authors. Mr. Adair, who after giving a number of Hebrew words in use among them, says:—"The Indians have their prophets and high priests, the same as the Jews and, not hastily selected, but chosen with equal from the most wise and discreet, and they ordain their high priests by anointing, and have a most holy place in their encampings like the Holy of Holies in the temple. The Archimagus or high priest wears, in resemblance to the ancient breastplate, a white conch shell, ornamented so as to resemble the precious stones in the Urim, and instead of the golden plate worn by the Levite on his forehead, the Indian binds his brow with a wreath of swans feathers, and wears a tuft of white feathers which he calls *Fatira*. The Indians have their Ark, which they invariably carry to battle with them, well guarded. It is also worthy of notice that they never place the Ark on the ground,—on hilly ground, where large stones are plenty, they rest it thereon, but on level prairies, or short logs, on which they also rest themselves." This statement of Mr. Adair in relation to the Ark is corroborated by several travelers. Major Long, a more recent traveler, in his expedition to the Rocky Mountains, says in relation to the Ark, "It is placed upon a stand, and is tion informs them that curiosity induced three different persons to examine the mysterious shell, who were immediately punished for their profanation with constant blindness." This, then, is corroborative testimony that the Indians were acquainted with the law of Moses, and to show that they had also some knowledge of the New Testament, I quote the following from a work printed in London 200 years ago, by one Matthew Costerden, entitled *Christianographie*—"It seemeth that the Americans had some knowledge of Christ before the coming of the Spaniards. Francis Lopez de Comora writes, that the people there honored the cross. I read also in Postel that a certain Quezel Covatsian, clothed with a white garment, covered with red crosses, preached the fear of one God, and that there should be a retribution of everlasting punishment and reward after this life."

Gomora in his history of the Indians, describing the conference of Nicaragua with Gil Gonsale, introduces this chief as putting a variety of questions to the Spaniards. He inquired if the Christians were acquainted with the great deluge which had swallowed up the earth, men and animals? Whether the earth was to be revolutionized or the firmament to remove, what was the honor due to the triune God, where souls go after death, and what would be their occupation?

The next thing I shall notice is that the Book of Mormon gives an account of the two distinct races of people who inhabited the American continent; the first a people who came from the Tower of Babel, and the other a part of the seed of Jacob, who came from Jerusalem, in the day of Zedekiah, king of Judah. M. Noah, in his discourse on the origin of the American Indians, after endeavoring to prove the present Indians descendants of Isaael, declares that some of the ancient ruins found there must be the work of another people, he says:—"But who were the Tultequans and Azeteques, the fouders of this empire in America? Who built the Pyramids of Cholula and city of Palenque? *Not the Jews.* Here we have a most singular diversion from the path on which we originally set out, (that was to prove the Indians Israelites;) another most extraordinary discovery, marked too by events no less extraordinary than amazing." Here, again, the testimony of the Book of Mormon is corroborated.

In the Book of Mormon, from page 503 to 509, we have an account of a wicked and idolatrous race, who sacrificed women and children unto their idols, and of the destructions by them of a nation, *en masse*, from the earth by war.

In corroboration of this I will give an extract from the New York Sun, of June 8th, 1848. Yucatan is the grave of a great nation, that has mysteriously passed away, and left behind no history. Every forest embosoms the remains of vast temples, sculptured over with the symbols of a lost creed, and noble cities whose stately palaces and causeways attest in their mournful abandonment the colossal grandeur of their builders; they are the gigantic tombs of an illustrious race; but they bear niether name nor epitaph; the conscience stricken awe with which the Indian avoids them, as he relates the confused traditon of a whole people extinguished in blood and fire by his forefathers, a ferocious and cannibal race, delighting in human sacrifices, are all that even conjecture can say of the manner in which the ancient occupants of Yucatan were blotted, *en masse*, from the page of existence."

In the Book of Mormon, page 501, we find that the place where the cities stood, and where this people were exterminated, is said to be the narrow pass that led to the land southward, (or that divides North and South America;) now look to your maps and you will there find Yucatan where the ruins of these cities still are found, and where according to this extract from the New York Sun, Indian tradition still confirms the truth of the Book of Mormon, on the 546th page of the Book of Mormon, we find an account of their manner of fortifying their cities. "And it came to pass that Moroni did not stop making preparations for war, or to defend his people against the Lamanites, for he caused that they should commence digging up heaps of earth, round about all the cities throughout all the land possessed by the Nephites." By reading the next page, you will find that the cities here spoken of as being thus fortified, were in North America.

I shall now give an extract from a work on American antiquities, by Josiah Priest, who in speaking of these mounds, quotes the testimony of Mr. Breckenridge, who says, "These tumuli, as well as the fortifications, are found at the junction of all the rivers along the Mississippi, in the most eligible positions for defence, and in the most extensive bodies of fertile land; their number exceeds, perhaps, three thousand; the smallest not less than twenty feet in height, and three hundred in circumference." At the base, he says, further, "I am perfectly satisfied that cities similar to those of ancient Mexico, of several hundred thousand, have existed in this western country." Thus, another part of the Book of Mormon is corroborated.

In page 141, of the Book of Mormon, we read of a portion of the Nephites, (who were white,) leaving their brethren and going away by themselves, so that they were not destroyed, when the rest fell by the hands of the red men, the Lamanites.

In an extract from the American Sun, of November 26, 1846, we are told that a work has been recently published, in which there is a full account of a race of white savages, called Munchees, who are said to be actually los Mimbros. Here, again, it is confirmed. The reader will perceive that a great number of these discoveries have been made and published after the Book of Mormon was in print; and every discovery that is made is another proof of its truth; and not one discovery has been made that contradicts a single statement that it contains; it agrees with them; it agrees with tradition; it agrees with reason; it agrees with the Bible; its prophecies are fulfilling; its doctrines are pure; and thousands can testify that the Book of Mormon is true.

For the benefit of the Saints, I may say, that they will find many of the foregoing extracts more fully given in some of the former volumes of the Millennial Star.

(To be Continued.)

Letter from Lorenzo Snow.

LA TAUR, VALLEE DE LUSERNA, PIEDMONT, ITALIE. Nov. 9th, 1850.

DEAR PRESIDENT HYDE:— Knowing the deep interest you feel in the spread of the truth, and the extension of the kingdom of God: I forward you this sketch of my labors. My journeyings have been replete with interesting events; but, there being great uncertainty as to the transmission of letters, in *some countries*. I shall not enter into many details.

I am here in northern Italy, about thirty miles from the city of Turin, the Capitol of the Sardinian States. With me is elder Stenhouse, president of the Southampton Conference, and elder Woodard from London. Elder Toronto has gone to visit his father's family in Sicily.

Soon after our arrival here, we ascended a lofty mountain in the vicinity of La Tour; where, we appeared to be surrounded with all that was beautiful and sublime. Before us was a plain, so vast that, it seemed as if immensity had become visible. All was level in that ocean of space, and yet, No sameness appeared on its fertile bosom. Here towns and cities were surrounded by the resources from which their inhabitants had been fed for ages. Ancient, and far famed Italy, the scene of our mission, was spread out like a vision before our enchanted eyes. Light, and shade produced their effect in that vast picture to a surprising degree; for while the clouds flung their shadows on one part, another was illuminated with the most brilliant sunlight, as far as the eye could reach. There amid the sublimity of nature, the Lord gave us the manifestations of his spirit, even the earnest of that outpouring which will yet water the Church in these lands. Such was the spot of Alpine scenery, where we sung the praises of the Lord, and offered the following prayer:

We thy servants Holy Father, come before thee upon these mountains, and ask thee to look upon us in an especial manner, and regard our petitions as one friend regards the peculiar requests of another. Forgive all our sins and transgressions, let them no more be remembered. Look, Oh Lord, upon our many sacrifices in leaving our wives, our children and country, to obey thy voice in offering salvation to this people. Receive our gratitude in having preserved us from destruction amid the cold wintry blasts, and from the hostile savages of the deserts of America—in having led us safely over the stormy ocean, and in having directed us by the Holy Ghost to these valleys of Piedmont. Thou hast shown us that, here thou hast hid up a portion of the House of Israel. In thy name we, this day lift into view before this people, and this nation, the Ensign of thy Martyred Prophet, and Partriarch, Joseph and Hyrum Smith; the Ensign of the Holy Priesthood; the Ensign of the fulness of the Gospel; the Ensign of the Kingdom once more established among men. Oh, Lord God of our Father, protect thou this banner; lend us of thine Almighty aid in maintaining it before the view of these dark and benighted nations. May it wave triumphantly from this time forth, till all Israel shall have heard, and received the fulness of thy Gospel; and have been delivered from their bondage. May their bands now be broken, and the scales of darkness fall from their eyes. From the lifting up of this Ensign, may a voice go forth among the people of these mountains, and valleys, and throughout the length and breadth of this land, and may it go forth, and be unto thine *elect* as the voice of the Lord; that the Holy Spirit may fall upon them, imparting knowledge in dreams, and visions concerning this hour of their redemption. As the report of us thy servants shall spread abroad, may it awaken feelings of anxiety with the honest, to learn of thy doings, and to seek speedily the path of knowledge.

Whosoever among this people shall employ his influence, riches, or learning, to promote the establishment of thy Gospel in these nations, may he be crowned with favor in this world, and in the world to come crowned with eternal life. Whoever shall aid or advance, or prove to hinder the establishment of thy Gospel in this country, may he become in a surprising manner before the eyes of all these nations, a monument of weakness, folly, shame and disgrace. Suffer us not to be overcome by our enemies, in the accomplishment of this business upon which we have been sent. Let messengers be prepared, and sent forth from Heaven to help us in our weakness, and febleness; and to take the oversight of this work, and to lead us to a glorious consummation.

Remember our families, preserve our lives, and our hearts from all evil; that when we shall have finished our mission, we may return safely to the bosom of our families. Bless elder Toronto in Sicily, and give him influence, and power to lead to salvation many of his fathers house, and kindred. Bless President Young, and his council; the Saints [illegible] to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost shall be the praise, honor and glory now and forever, Amen.

Reflecting upon the course which it was necessary to pursue in this land, I deemed it wisdom to write, and compile a work for general circulation. This I entitled the "VOICE OF JOSEPH" which contains, visions of Joseph Smith—discovery of Gold Plates, filled with Egyptian characters and hieroglyphics—their translation into the English language by the aid of the Urim and Thummim—the sacred history of America now clearly revealed from the earliest ages after the flood, to the beginning of the fifth century of the Christian Era—organization of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints—their Persecutions—expulsion from the States of Missouri and Illinois—Martyrdom of Joseph and Hyrum Smith—Banishment of many thousand Saints—their travels in the Western Wilderness—their present location in Upper California—their organization of the State of Deseret—the Missionary labors of their Elders—sketch of their faith and Doctrine."

This we will soon have in extensive circulation in the French language, and afterwards in Italian.

On the 27th of October, an individual who had opened his house for preaching, presented himself as the first candidate for baptism. The introduction of the principles of truth in all countries, has more or less been attended with anxiety, and difficulty; of these we have had our share. It was, therefore, with no small degree of pleasure, I went down to the river side to attend to this ordinance. Peculiar indeed were my feelings, when I thought on the past, the present, and endeavored to penetrate the dark labyrinth of unborn time, I rejoiced that the Lord had thus far blessed our efforts, and enabled me to open the door of his kingdom, in *dark* and *benighted* Italy. My brethren stood on the river bank the only human witnesses of this interesting scene. Having long desired this eventful time, sweet to us all were the soft sounds of the Italian, as I administerd, and opened a door which *no man can shut*.

Slowly, and silently, as the acorn vegetates in the earth has the work of the Lord progressed; until at length we see the first green leaf as the promise of the tree that, will one day cover Italy with its shadowing branches.

When we say that we are in Italy, do not imagine that, we are placed amid its palaces of marble, nor gazing upon the astonishing productions of art which adorn many portions of this wondrous land. I am dwelling at the foot of the Alps, amid a people that deep in the abyss of poverty. The mountains around are mantled in snow; but there is little fuel to warm the peasant's hearth. With his family he passes the winter's evening in the stable. It seems as if all household comfort had long since taken farewell of these regions. But, though other portions of Italy may boast of the olive, and the orange, or the painters skill, and the sculptured stone, here there is something of mightier attraction to the servants of the Lord—a people apparently honest and upright though *long shrouded in darkness*. This singular race has kept distinct from all others for many ages. They are called "*Vaudois*" or Waldenses. Their archives present scenes of thrilling interest.

"Yes, go thou to the hamlet vales
Of the Alpine mountains old;
If thou would'st hear immortal tales,
By the wind's dead whispers told.
Go, it thou lov'st the soil to tread
Where man hath bravely striven;
And like, like incense hath been shed,
An offering unto heaven.

For o'er the snows and round the pines
Hath swept a noble band;
The nurture of the peasant's vines
Hath been the martyr's blood.
A spirit stronger than the sword,
And loftier than despair,
Through all the heroic regions past'ls
Breathes in the generous air."

This people though nominally protestant are full of tradition, the persecutions they have endured, have produced in their minds the conviction that, they are the Elect of the Lord; that they are the light of the world; and that they have attained the height of spiritual knowledge! It may therefore be expected, the work of the Lord will move while he slow and tedious; yet we feel assured, thousands of this people will receive the gospel.

In a few days I will send Elder Stenhouse to Geneva, in Switzerland, where I shall soon join him. I shall circulate the "VOICE OF JOSEPH" through the various cantons, and also another work [illegible] getting translated.

With love to [illegible]

In the Lord.

VOLUME III. THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.-FEBRUARY 21, 1851. NUMBER 2.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE,....Editor and Proprietor.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,...Printer.

Do not be Mistaken! Neither deceive Yourself!

No letters addressed to us un-paid, will be taken out of the Post-office; but will be returned to Washington City, as dead letters.

Our Agents Abroad

Are authorized to receive from each yearly subscriber to this paper, one dollar and ten cents. The office charges but one dollar a year, yet when a person applies, through the mail, for the Guardian, he must pay the postage on his letter, so that it makes it about equal. They will be entitled, also, to ten per ct. on the amount of advertising they procure for us, at the rates quoted.

☞ **Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.**

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1851.

Ready Pay.

The low rate of our paper requires us to exact payment in advance. There are other good and sufficient reasons why we should do so, for if they do force us over our rules and regulations in this respect, they will deprive themselves of a paper altogether; for we shall be obliged to stop the press and throw up the business if a credit system be allowed to obtain at our present rates. We intend to do our work just as low as we can afford it, and have our pay for it. Then our readers will not be treated with duns every now and then, which are anything but edifying to those who are in arrears. If your paper is stopped, you may begin to think that your subscription has run out, or that there are arrearages that should be settled.

A Rally of Scattering Thoughts on Matters and Things.

We shall do every thing in our power to ameliorate the condition of the poor as fast as possible; but if too many of that class depend, for immediate relief, upon the infant institution ordained for their good, they will crush it before it gathers strength to sustain itself; and the charitable design of the same be overturned and rendered void.

The Saints should be generous in their views, and understand a little for themselves, and not require a counsellor to descend to every little particular, and to legislate and financier them out of every trouble and privation. *This cannot be done!* But they should keep their eye upon the main landmarks of counsel, and put on energy and perseverance to fill up the interstices. This we are sure they will do.

Beware of him who evades an acknowledgement of his religion because of the pride of his heart, and a cherished desire to court popularity of the world. Where pride reigns, corruption is generally its prime minister.

Beware of him who bawls and prates much about his religion in the streets, and whose deeds and general course of life do not correspond with virtue, morality, uprightness or integrity. His religion is upon his tongue, while folly, indiscretion and vanity are in his heart, and possibly liquor in his stomach and head. But cherish and esteem him who steadily minds his own business—who is always sober and consistent—who searches with as much care for good soil to sow the word upon, as the judicious husbandman does to sow his wheat upon. He scatters it not in the street, neither on barren places where he has no reason to believe that it will produce a harvest.

If men want their religion to be honorable, they should never dishonor it by any impropriety or immoral deed, and they will have a religion, honorable in the sight of Heaven; and they, themselves, will be honored by all good men.

Beware of him who suffers that insidious foe, (intoxicating liquor,) to invade the sanctuary of his soul. By it the foundation of his virtue is made to totter, and reel, sobriety flies away, rationality is benumed and stupified, domestic peace interrupted, prosperity crushed, and a general blast and mill-dew upon all his expectations and upon the hopes of his family and friends. As the water-courses find their crooked and downward track to the vast ocean; so is he who indulges in the free use of spirituous liquors, swept along down in the crooked current of life, over precipices and cataracts, until he makes the fatal plunge, launches into the gulf of perdition, and is lost in the caverns of the deep! Gentle tippler, Stay thy hand! lest then contract a habit that will hurl thee down beyond the reach of salvation's arm. Indulge in no excesses that will impair your muscular strength, prostrate your intellectual powers, abridge your usefulness, tarnish your reputation or shorten the period of your earthly career. Then your light will go forth as brightness, and your salvation as a lamp that burneth.

While we have no fault to find with the leading journals of the times, there are some that seem very anxious to give publicity to any and every Mormon misdemeanor, and appear to roll it as a sweet and delectable morsel under their tongue. It matters little with them whether the offender is a Mormon now, or ever was at any previous time, so long as that name, by hook or crook, is given him. We do not claim that all professed Mormons are free from improprieties or misdemeanors, and some too, perhaps, of the grosser kind. Why, says one, are these suffered to occur? There are doubtless various reasons. One is, that an example of human weakness may ever be before us, that we may constantly fortify ourselves against a similar evil or error; and we have sometimes thought that they were permitted to occur for the especial accommodation and benefit of those who are so eager to publish any thing against us though it come from the pen of the most bigoted and illiberal—the very quint essence of spleen, and gall-green of sectarian prejudice and superstition. These journals appear to possess a vain ambition, manifest rather a vindictive spirit, appear little accustomed to charitable feelings—willing to oppress and blaster the weak and unpopular that are struggling into life; and it is not consistent for such men to be furnished with the very fool they relish,—with the nasty materials they seek to bestow and darken their own minds, to harden their own hearts, and to disqualify themselves for believing the truth; considering that Jesus Christ, the ruined Babylon, afford a home only for every foul spirit, and have become a cage of every unclean and hateful bird. Providence can clear the way of the Tree of Life, as well by the grosser impurities and misdemeanors of apostate Mormons, or of anybody else under the Mormon name, as by its flaming sword in an angel's hand.

Do these journals think to gain notoriety and immortality by their course? Will they secure popular good will in their crusade against us, to an extent that will enable them to bask in the "fat of the land?" They may just take their yard stick and measure our subscription list at any time, and compare the same with their own, which may possibly suggest some useful thoughts to them.

Our prophets have been killed, our altars digged down, and our Temple burned, to stay the progress of our cause! But have they effected their purpose by it? No! they have made us almost a nation! "Offences must come;" and while woe is meted to the offender, all things shall work together for good to them who love God, and to them who are the called according to his purpose."

Does any journal now think to check our progress by its squibs and slurs? As well may the frowns of night resist the approaching smiles of day, an adverse wind check the sun in its course, or the storm-beaten tide spread its dominion over the lofty peaks of the western mountains, as for mortal man to successfully measure arms with that Invisible Power that is pledged to roll this cause onward to certain conquest and victory! But should not the shade of the picture be shown as well as the light? Yes! and they who dwell in the shade, may shew it; while the children of light may play upon their [illegible] and darker cloth, "that mine deeds may be manifestly seen! To the Saints! "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works and glorify your father who is in heaven."

Have the alledged improprieties of wise men and prophets of olden time checked the onward march of Christianity? No! Will you be forever lost if you do not believe and embrace it? You say, yes! Then the errors, crimes and corruptions of God's chosen in former days, do not lessen or impair your obligation to believe and obey their word. The light and glory of Christianity will cover the earth, and no sin of its believers or advocates, real or imaginary, can prevent it, neither justify you in opposing or rejecting it. If a man sin, he alone is answerable for it; and truth is no more to be rejected because it may be communicated through frail and sinful man, than pure cold water by the thirsty and fainting soul, though it be bourne to him in a rude and unseemly vessel. But reason will say, when it directs the eye to look within; "Cast out the beam from thine own eye; and then thou shalt see clearly to cast the mote out of thy brother's eye." Mormonism is only one ray from the celestial fountain.

Its advocates may err and do wrong; they may be even overpowed and killed; but the principles cannot die. They cannot be overpowered or suppressed. The blood of martyrs, in old time, was regarded "the seed of the Church;" and our experience, at this day, confirms the opinion of the ancients. The Mormons well know what they worship, and feel fully competent to give a reason for the part they are playing in the world's drama in these last days. All those reasons will not be given at the pleasure of the mass; but they will be given when the designated period arrives. Patiently wait then, until the curtain is drawn and you will have a fair view of the scenes upon the stage.

The Mormons, as a people, have felt chaffed and wounded under the treatment which they, at different times, and in different places have received. They have considered that their rights were taken from them with impunity,—that life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, the bulwark of American Freedom, held out to them in the declaration of our country's rights, was like Tantalus in the fable; while its sworn advocates and supporters were in the front ranks to violate it, and to withhold from us the protection which their solemn oath required them to extend. They began to regard God as their only friend, and almost every body else as their enemy; and some of them felt that they had little to live for, and in a kind of reckless despair seemed to care but little how soon they provoked their own destruction. But thanks to the God of nations! the scene is changing! The star of hope is in the ascendent; and every Mormon heart of American birth, can still rejoice at being conscientiously able to cling to the creed and doctrine of his country, sanctified and rendered sacred by the blood of his fathers; and foreigners may also be made citizens by naturalization and adoption. The late acts of the General Government in relation to our people, are not wholly unlike the acts of the Good Samaritan, towards him, who, unfortunately fell among thieves. They have bound up our wounds, by giving us a Government, have appropriated a sum to pay our expenses at the Inn, or rather, to build a house for legislation, and also for a library. Long live this good Samaritan! And may his person, like the child in the days of Solomon, never be cut asunder! And may He who slept upon the pillow, say to the restless, disaffected and strife-exciting spirits, as he once said to the troubled waters, "Peace be still," and we shall have a calm.

We have to make an apology to our readers for the rugged appearance of our titles, or headings of articles. This is the second and last time this type will be used. It was purchased of Ladew & Co., of St. Louis, for the best: but it proves, like a font of Great Primer Script purchased some time since at the same place, to be the poorest. We feel not a little mortified about it.

Legislature of Iowa.

This body adjourned on the 5th inst. They have adopted the "Revised Code," mostly, we learn; yet some few amendments are made. It would seem that they have changed their views somewhat, from what their position indicated two years ago. Then the fire of opposition,—yea of extermination was fanned into a flame; and the glory of that body, at one time, seemed to be the death light of the Mormons. We know who stood up, at that time, in our behalf; and may the grave be our home before we forget them!

But we have now a Judicial District given us: and for it, we will be thankful, and profit by the grant; and if our legislators wish to wipe away the stain of some measures proposed against us at their session two years ago, we will not object to wet the sponge for that purpose. Their acts this year are very different from what they were at the session previous. They indicate a better feeling; and inasmuch as they have shown themselves this year, wise and generous law givers, and not persecutors of the persecuted and oppressed, we will say to them, *Live and Prosper!* And while we claim the pleasure of saying, we forgive and forget the past, because in this State, our blood has not been shed; we claim, likewise, the intelligence of a greater, or pleasure, upon that of every succeeding year [illegible] Legislature, [illegible] through the [illegible] At [illegible] [illegible] through the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Frontier Guardian,
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1851.

The Liquor Law.

SECTION 1. The people of this State will hereafter take no share in the profits of retailing intoxicating liquors, but the traffic in those commodities as articles of merchandize is not prohibited.

2. The retail of intoxicating liquors in the manner which is commonly denominated "by the glass" or "by the dram" is hereby prohibited.

3. The places commonly known as "dram shops" or "grog shops" are hereby prohibited and declared public nuisances, and their establishment shall be held presumptive evidence of the violation of the provision contained in the preceding section.

4. The establishment or the keeping of a place of any description whatever, and whether within or without a building coming within the spirit and intent of this chapter; and the establishment or the keeping of a place of any description where other persons are accustomed to resort providing their own liquors of the prohibited character purchased elsewhere and drinking them there, shall be taken to be within the meaning of this chapter.

5. Every person engaged in any of the acts above prohibited or in any way aiding or assisting in such illegal traffic whether as principal or as clerk, barkeeper or otherwise shall be subject to the penalties herein provided.

6. Courts and juries are required to construe this chapter so as to prevent evasions and subterfuges, and so as to cover the act as well as selling in the places above prohibited.

7. Whoever is guilty of violating any of the provisions of this chapter, on conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two hundred dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail not more than ninety days, or both in the discretion of the court, and may be prosecuted therefor either by indictment or by information before a justice of the peace.

8. An information or indictment under this chapter may alledge any number of violations of its provisions by the same party and he may be found guilty of and punished for each act as under separate indictments or informations, but a seperate judgement must be entered in each instance in which a verdict of guilty is found. And the proceedings may be the same where they are against the building or other property itself, as herein provided.

9. The information or indictment herein authorized may be made or found against the shop or building or ground itself in or upon which the prohibited traffic is carried on under a description of ordinary certainty, alleging that the prohibited liquor has been there retailed in the manner forbidden, and proof of such retail by any person will be sufficient, and the building and ground and the liquors and furniture shall be liable to the penalties herein prescribed, and when an information is filed supported by an affidavit shall be held in the same manner as if under an attachment and shall be dealt with as when an indictment is found.

10. The building on which a shop or other establishment herein prohibited is set up whether permanently or temporarily, and the lot or other ground (not exceeding forty acres) on which the same stands if owned by any person engaged in the prohibited business, or if owned and leased by a person who demised it knowing that such an establishment was to be set up or such traffic carried on therein, shall be subject to a lien, although not proceeded against directly, for the purpose hereafter directed, and when an indictment is found it is made the duty of the court to command the sheriff by proper process to seize the establishment and close it and keep it closed and keep possession of the goods therein until the final determination of the prosecution.

11. In the cases mentioned in the preceeding two sections the property may be released by any person filing a bond in a sum not less than five hundred dollars with one or more sufficient freehold sureties, which bond and sureties must be approved by the clerk or justice, and the condition of which must recite that the principal therein assumes to be owner or keeper of the said establishment, takes upon himself the liabilities arising therefrom, and the condition shall be that the parties thereto undertake to pay any fines and costs which may be adjudged against the person or property informed against or indicted.

12. Upon the conviction of any person engaged in any establishment prohibited in this chapter, the proper matter being found, and also upon the conviction of the property, the court is required to declare such establishment a nuisance, and the officer shall be commanded to abate the nuisance by taking possession of the establishment and destroying all the prohibited liquors therein, and selling the vessels, furniture, and other goods found therewith for the payment of the fine and costs.

13. The enactments of the statute in relation to the homestead and its exemption from execution are modified as follows:

If the establishment herein prohibited be set up in the dwelling house of the homestead, the whole homestead will be liable. In other cases the remainder of the homestead (exclusive of the dwelling house) is made liable.

14. The authority to grant licenses to retail liquors herein prohibited, contained in the charter of any incorporate town or city, is hereby repealed: but existing licenses whether granted by towns or counties affected by those provisions. And these provisions are not extended to boats or vessels usually navigating waters which are not exclusively the water of this State, unless the laws of the other States having concurrent jurisdiction over such waters contain substantial similar provisions.

The cost of the above law, which we have, is imperfect; on close and dull of understanding. There are sentences that appear unconnected and obscure. The substance, however, is unquestionably embodied, and the New Statute will show where the defects may be in this copy.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Extract from the Act of Congress of 3d March, 1845, section 18.

"And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General, in all future lettings of contracts for the transportation of the mail, to let the same, in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation; nor shall any new contractor hereafter be required to purchase out, or take at a valuation, the stock or vehicle of any previous contractor for the same route."

Bidders will be careful to read the forms and instructions appended to this advertisement. They are requested to state, in their proposals, the mode by which they intend to convey the mail. Where the size and weight of the mails, or the speed called for in the schedules shall require it, the contracts will be made for coach, steamboat, or railroad conveyance, as the case may be, and, consequently, such routes will be let to bids proposing such mode of conveyance. In all other cases, the routes will be assigned to bids proposing the cheapest mode of transportation.

Railroad companies are specially notified that their regular bids are to be understood as including the supply of each office on the line of their respective roads, not over a quarter of a mile from a depot. Separate proposals for offices more than a quarter of a mile off will be considered.

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st day of July, 1851, to the 30th of June, 1854, inclusive in

UTAH TERRITORY,

will be received at the contract office at the Post Office Department, in the City of Washington, until 9 A. M. of the 1st of April, 1851, (to be decided by the 19th day of April, 1851,) on the routes and in the manner and time herein specified, viz:

UTAH.

5090 From Great Salt Lake at 6 a. m., once a week, Monday;
By Utah Lake;
To Sanpete by 6 p. m., Wednesday, 150 miles;
And back between 6 a. m., Thursday, and 6 p. m., Saturday.
Proposals for twice a week service are invited.

5091 From Great Salt Lake at 5 a. m., once a week, Monday.
To Brownsville by 8 p. m., same day, 45 miles;
And back between 5 a. m., and 8 p. m., Tuesday.
Proposals for twice a we k service are invited.

5092 From Brownsville at once a month
To the Dalles, Oregon by miles;
And back between
Bidders are requested to state the distance, and give schedule.

Form for a Bid where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder.

"I (or we, as the case may be) [here write the name or names in full] of [here state the residence or residences] hereby propose to carry the mail on route No. from to as often as the Postmaster General's advertisement for proposals on the same, dated January 15, 1851, requires, in the time stated in the schedules contained in such advertisemen, and by the following mode of conveyance, to wit: [Here state how it is to be conveyed,] for the annual sum of [here write out the sum in words at full length.]

Dated [Signed.]

Form of a Guaranty to accompany each bid.

"The undersigned [here insert the name of the guarantor or guarantors] guaranties that, [here insert name of bidder or names of bidders, as the case may be,] if his (or their) bid for carrying the mail from to be accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into the contract required by the Postmaster General, pursuant to such bid, prior to the first day of July next, with at least two good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed."

Dated [Signed.]

Form of Certificate.

The undersigned, Postmaster of , certifies that he is well acquainted with the guarantors above named and their property, and that they are sufficient and able to make good their guaranty.

INSTRUCTIONS,

Embracing certain conditions, which will be incorporated in the contracts,

1. Seven minutes are allowed for opening and closing the mails at all offices where no particular time is specified; but on railroad and steamboat routes there is to be no more delay than is necessary to deliver and receive the bags.

2. The mail to be conveyed in preference to passengers, and to their entire exclusion, if its weight and bulk require it.

3. Post office blanks, mail bags, and the special agents of the Department, on the exhibition of their credentials, are to be conveyed without further charge, on mail lines admitting of such conveyance.

4. Mail agents are to be conveyed without charge on the principal railroad and steamboat lines, where the size of the mails and number of the offices will require their employment by the Department; and in that case, a separate apartment for the exclusive use of the Department and agent, for the assorting and safe-keeping of the mail is to be provided by the contractor, and under the direction of the Department.

5. In all cases there is to be a forfeiture of the pay of the trip when the trip is not run; and of not more than three times the pay of the trip when the trip is not run, and no sufficient excuse for the failure is furnished, a forfeiture of at least one-fourth part of it when the running or arrival is so far behind time as to lose the connection with a depending mail; and a forfeiture of a due proportion of it when a grade of service is rendered inferior to that in the contract. These forfeitures may be increased into penalties of higher amount, according to the nature or frequency of the failure and the importance of the mail.

6. Fines will be imposed unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained in due time, for failing to take from, or deliver at, a post office, the mail, or any part of it; for suffering it to be wet, injured, lost, or destroyed; or conveying it in a place or manner that exposes it to depredation, loss, or injury; for refusing after demand to convey a mail by any coach, railroad car, or steamboat, which the contractor regularly runs on the route beyond the specified number of trips in the contract, and for not arriving at the time set; and for setting up or running an express to transmit commercial intelligence in advance of the mail, a penalty will be exacted equal to a quarter's pay.

7. The Postmaster General may annual the contract for repeated failures; for violating the post office laws; for disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department; for assigning the contract without the consent of the Postmaster General, or for setting up or running an express as aforesaid.

8. The Postmaster General may alter the contract, and alter the schedule, he allowing a pro rata increase of compensation, within the restrictions imposed by law, for the additional service required, or for the increased speed, if the employment of additionel stock or carriers is rendered necessary; but the contractor may, in such case, relinquish the contract, on timely notice, if he prefers it to the change. The Postmaster General may annul the contract or curtail the service and pay, when he wishes to dispense with the service, in whole or in part, or place a higher or different grade of service on the route, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount dispensed with.

9. The payments will be made through drafts on post offices or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August, and November.

10. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed, should they prove to be greater than is advertised, if the places are correctly named.

11. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mail with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration to do, or not to do, any thing whatever to induce any other person not to bid for a mail contract. Particular attention is called to the 28th section of the act of 1836, prohibiting combinations to prevent bidding.

12. A bid received after time, to wit, the 1st of April next, at 10 a. m., or without the guaranty required by law, or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be cousidered in competition with the regular proposal not adjudged to be extravagant.

13. A bidder may offer, where the transportation called for in the advertisement is difficult or impracticable at certain seasons, to substitute an inferior mode of conveyance, or to intermit service a specified number of day, weeks, or months. He may propose to omit an office that is inaccessible, or is not on the stage road, the railway, or at a steamboat landing, as the case may be; or he may offer to substitute and inferior mode of supply in such cases. He may propose different days and hours of departure and arrival, provided no more running time is asked, and it is obvious that no mail connexion or other public accommodations is prejudiced. He may ask for more running time to the trip, during a specified number of days, at certain seasons of peculiarly bad roads; but beyond these changes, a proposal for service different from the advertisement will prevent its being considered in competition with a regular bid not set aside for extravagance; and where a bid contains any of the above alterations, their disadvantages will be estimated in comparing it with other proposals.

14. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

15. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated; also the mode of conveyance, if a higher mode than on horse-back is intended.

16. The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, with "Mail Proposals in the State or Territory of——" written on the face of the letter; and should be dispatched in time to be received by or before the 1st of April next, at 10 o'clock, a. m. It should be guarantied, and the sufficiency of the guarantors be duly certified. (See forms.)

17. The contracts are to be executed by or before the 1st of July next.

18. Postmasters at offices situated upon or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a depot, will immediately after the 19th April next, report that fact to the Department, stating their exact distances from the railroad depot, and how otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct the proper supply to be made from the railroad by mail messengers, from and after the 1st of July next.

19. Under the act of March 3d, 1845, the route is to be let to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guaranties for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation.

When the lowest bid proposes a mode of conveyance, that is inadequate for the route in respect to the certainty, security, and celerity of the mails, aside from any accommodation for travel, it will not be entitled to the route.

20. When the bid does not name the mode of conveyance, it will be taken and understood to be for the lowest mode of conveyance. to wit, on horseback. When it proposes to carry according to the advertisement, and no mode of conveyance is stated for the route in the advertisement, it will be considered as offering only for horseback conveyance.

21. Since the passage of the act of March 3d 1845, a new description of bid has been received. It specifies no mode of conveyance, but engages to carry the mail with certainty, celerity, and security, using the terms of the law. These bids are called, from the manner in which they are designated on the books of the Department, "*star bids*." It has been decided, after mature consideration, that a bid proposing a specific mode of conveyance of as high a grade as two horse coach transportation is to be preferred to the star bid. The experience of the Department enables it to lay down the following rules, viz:

When the mail on the route is not so large as to require two-horse coach conveyances, a star b d, if the lowest, will be perferred to the specific bid.

22. When the mails are of such size and weight as to render it necessary or expedient, in reference to them alone, to provide two horse coach conveyance, the specific bid, though the highest, will be preferred to the star bid, to the extent of a moderate difference in the compensation, in case the difference is not such to interfere with the policy of the new law, which looks to a reduction in the cost of transportation. Exceptions, however, may be allowed, where the star bid is made by the present owner of the stock on the route, and it is manifest that the reasons for preferring the specific bid do not exist in his case.

23. On routes of the highest class, where four-horse coach or steamboat transportation is required by the size and importance of the mails, the preference for the specific bid will be, if necessary, carried to a greater extent of difference than on the inferior coach routes, subject, however, to the exceptions above stated.

24. A modification of a bid, in any of its essential terms, is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids.

25. Postmasters are required to be careful and not to certify the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; and all bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

26. The contracts will be substantially in the forms heretofore used in this Department, except in the respects paticularly mentioned in these instructions and conditions; and on all railroad and steamboat routes the contractors will be required to deliver the mails into the post offices at the ends of the routes and into all the post offices not more than eighty rods from the railroad or landing.

N. K. HALL,
Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 15th 1851.
Feb. 21—4t.

PATENT MEDICINES—Bull and Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Wistars' Balsam of Wile Wild Cherry; Smith's Tonic Syrup—sure curd for Fever and Ague; Nerve and Bone Linament, Quinine and various other medicines, for sale by
nov 13 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

WM. K. BARTON,

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER,

Hyde Street, East of the Printing Office, Kanesville, Iowa,

WOULD respectfully notify his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute, upon the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible terms, all kinds of house and sign painting; also imitation of wood and marble.

Having served a regular apprenticeship in England, in connection with his experience in the above branches of business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Glass set to order.
Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—9m

GREAT BARGAIN.

Now, or Never!

THE undivided half of "KEG CREEK MILLS," owned by Joseph W. Coolidge & Co., now in good condition, and the most valuable Mill property in this upper country, is offered for sale on very reasonable terms if application be made between this and the first of March next to the subscriber on the premises. This is a valuable property and no mistake; and as good cash or pay be wanted.

S. M. FARNSWORTH,
Per order of J. W. Coolidge.

Keg Creek, Dec. 25, 1850.

To Salt Lake Emigrants and Others.

DOW, HOLT & CO.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware,

DOW'S MINER'S LAMP, WARRANTED AIR-TIGHT; Cooking Stoves kept constantly on hand.

Orders for Cylinders and Drums for factories, promptly attended to. Cooking and light traveling Stoves, also other out-fittings, adapted for the use of emigrants, to Oregon, California and Salt Lake, may be had at

No. 166, corner of Fourth and Poplar streets, Also on 7th St. between Wash and Carr,
St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 7, 1850.—6t

BACON, HYDE & CO.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRUGS,
PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,
87 Main Street, St. Louis Missouri.

St. Louis, Feb. 7, 1851.—1y

Kanesville Merchants and California Emigrants Attention!

New Wholesale and Retail
GROCERY STORE,
152 Market, Near the Corner of 6th St.
St. Louis, Mo.
ALEXANDER ROBBINS

INFORMS his St. Louis and Kanesville friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above store with a fresh and entirely new stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, which he will sell at the lowest cash rates.

Particular attention given to filling orders from Kanesville. Also to fitting out California and Salt Lake emigrants.

St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1850—8m

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.

Cheap for Cash at
HENRY KEBBELL'S
Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.
North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.

St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

FRANCIS LEPERE,
GROCER.
Wholesale and Retail dealer in Tea, Wines, Liquors and Provisions,
South-east cor. 7th St. and Franklin Avenue,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

COUNTRY orders solicited and attended to promptly. California and Salt Lake emigrants will find every thing in our establishment necessary for an out-fit. Every thing in our line of business warranted such as represented.

Goods bought at this establishment shipped free of charge. FRANCIS LEPERE.

St. Louis Oct. 16th, 1850.—6m

Important to Salt Lake Emigrants.

NEW WAGON SHOP.

North-west Corenr of Eleventh street and Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.,
THOMAS KAY,

INFORMS his St. Louis friends, and all others in want of wagons, that he is now fully prepared to furnish them with every description, made of well seasoned timber; and having a blacksmith shop attached to his establishment, he is enabled to superintend the iron work, and warrants, that none but the best materials will be used in any department.

All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

St. Louis, Nov. 27th, 1850.—6m

Highly Important to California and Salt Lake Emigrants!

WILLIAM & JOSEPH WESTWOOD,
Sixteenth Street, between Franklin Avenue and Wash Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Manufacturers of Horse Nails, Ox Shoes and Nails, Ox Chains, Lock Chains, Yoke-rings, and Staples, &c.,

WISH to inform the public that they are prepared to manufacture any of the above articles to order, all of which will be warranted of the best quality; and at such prices as cannot fail to suit purchasers.

Orders for work from the country, directed in care of Alexander Robbins, St. Louis, Mo., will be promptly attended to.

St. Louis, Jan. 22, 1851.—3t

THE
ST. LOUIS STORE,
Main Street, Kanesville,
MESSRS. PEGRAM & CO.,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

TAKE this method to tender their thanks to the citizens of Kanesville, and vicinity for the liberal patronage extended to them, and hope by strict attention to the calls and wishes of their ustomers to merit a liberal share of public favor ft their NEW STORE,
ormerly occupied by Joseph A. Kelting & Co.
They assure their friends, and the
EMIGRATING PUBLIC
hat they are resolved to sell goods as low as the towest.

Our stock will be greatly enlarged, and made complete on the opening of navigation. We therefore, respectfully, solicit a call from our numerous customers at our new Establishment, assuring them that fashionable and choice goods will be offered them at prices which can hardly fail to please.

Small profits and a cash business, will be our password to an extended operation in the line of our trade.

LOOK OUT FOR THE NEW SIGN,
ST. LOUIS STORE.

Where Furs, Peltries, Beeswax, Gold and Silver and marketable produce will be taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.

Kanesville, Feb. 7, 1851.

SOLDIER'S CLAIMS.

ALEXANDER McRAE, would respectfully inform all persons interested, that he is prepared to obtain from the Government all Soldiers' Claims; such as Land Warrants, Extra Pay, Back Pay, Traveling Expenses, Pensions, and all Claims of Soldier's arising or accruing to them for services rendered during the late War with Mexico, during the last War with Great Britain, and during all the Indian wars since the year 1790.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850—tf

LET EVERY TRADE LIVE

DUSTIN AMY,
Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer.
Kanesville, Iowa.

HAS just received per Steamer Robert Fulton, a large and splendid assortment of Franklin Stoves, also Irving's Patent Air Tight Stoves, Brass Kettles, &c., which he will sell as low as at any store this side of St. Louis, call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also his large and superb assortment of Ale ware on hand and constantly manufacturing. All kinds of tin ware from waste to dollar. Don't forget the sign of the BIG COFFEE POT.

DUSTIN AMY.
Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

W. H. GOOCH. JOHN GOOCH.
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION.
WM. H. GOOCH & BRO.,
Kanesville, Iowa.

WM. H. GOOCH & BRO. have entered into the above business, and are prepared to forward goods East or West. Also, to sell all kinds of merchandise, produce, wares, &c., as we have a large building, centrally situated in this city, where things of almost every kind meet with a ready sale.

They will contract for forwarding any amount of freight from this place to Salt Lake on the most reasonable terms.

STORAGE.

We have a Large Warehouse, where we will store all kinds of goods at fair rates. A liberal share of public patronage is solicited. Goods designed for us should be marked "W. H. Gooch & Bro., Kanesville, Iowa."

REFERENCES—C. Voorhis & Co., Needham & Fergusen, Brown & Miller, J. E. Johnson, Pegram & Co., and P. Murphy, Kanesville, Iowa. Alex. Robbins, H. L. Southworth, St. Louis, Mo. F. Merryweather, Cincinnati, Ohio. Silas P. Barnes, Boston, Mass J. C. Little, Peterboro' N H. Williams & Blair, Salt Lake City.

Kanesville, Jan. 8th 1851.

OH YES!
The WORLD Upside DOWN.

Come all ye hungry starving Souls that feed upon the Wind and get Something better.

Come to Keg Creek Mills, where you can purchase, until you are satisfied,
FLOUR AND MEAL

Of the very best quality that Pottawatamie can afford—also lumber of all kinds common in this county, and all you that want grain ground come where there is plenty of water, and accommodating millers, and when you can have it done up right, and in short notice. We also tender our thanks for past favors, and hope a continuance of the same.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE & CO.

N. B. Remember, also, that I have DRY GOODS and GROCERIES of the best quality and cheap at that, so when you come to mill put a little change in your pocket, and while the Miller is grinding your grain, walk up to the store, where you will find your humble servant ready to wait upon you; and it will do you good to see how handy a new hand can do up things for you.

Peltries of all kinds taken in exchange for goods.
J. W. COOLIDGE.

Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

GEORGE W. HARRIS
A few rods North of the Printing Office.
In Kanesville, Iowa,

Works at Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds
At the Sign of Watches at the Window,
AND GOOD WORK.
Kanesville, Jan: 22, 1851.

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!
FOR CASH.

WE have just received a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, which for quality, variety, fabric, taste, &c., cannot be surpassed.

Give us a Call.
RIDDLE & CO.

Kanesville, Dec, 11, 1850

A SORBEY,
St. Joseph, Missouri,

HAS just received a large and well selected assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Embracing every variety of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c.; &c:
ALSO A LOT OF
Premium and Hot Air Cooking Stoves,

With all the necessary fixings and pipe, which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged for Produce on the No Credit principle.

St. Joseph Jan 22, 1851.

STEAMBOAT MUSTANG SUNK.
Great Bargains
TO BE HAD AT
NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS,
AS THEY ARE
CLOSING BUSINESS.

Wishing to close out our business during this winter, as Mr. Needham one of the firm intends to remove to Salt Lake, in the spring we will sell the remaining portion of our goods at greatly reduced prices. We have received and are now opening a fresh supply of
FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Our stock is now complete, embracing every variety, usually kept in a country store. Persons in want of GOOD CHEAP GOODS, will do well to call on us before purchasing, as we are determined to sell out, and no mistake.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850.

GREAT ATTRATION,
AT THE
UNION STORE.
Cheap Goods! and no Humbug!!
RIDDLE & CO.,

OFFER for sale the most complete assortment of Dry goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hosiery, Nails, Iron, &c., ever presented to the public in the West; also, in addition to the above, a choice lot of wines, and liquors.

The goods have been selected under the special care and attention of the proprietors in the Eastern markets, expressly for the citizens of Kanesville and the public generally; and warranted to be of the best quality. For fabric, taste, variety, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves, that we cannot be surpassed by any house on the Western Frontier.

The ladies and gentlemen of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call, and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

"We have "the men," to show goods: Goods to show, and plenty more when these are sold.

Look out for "THE UNION STORE," Main street, next door to Mr. Hyde's, Music Hall.
RIDDLE & CO.

Kanesville, Nov. 13th, 1850.

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER.
JAMES PRODSHAM,
At the Sign of the Big

On Main Street.

IS now prepared to execute any work in his line of business, that his friends may favor him with. Clocks, watches and jewelry of every description cleaned and repaired at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Plain Gold rings made to order. Watch glasses of all sorts and sizes at St. Louis prices.

Don't forget his shop is on Main street, up Cato J. Armstrong's tailor. Give him a call, and he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Kanesville Dec. 25, 1850.

CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE, GLASS-WARE, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention, for sale at reduced prices at the
EMPORIUM STORE.

W. H. GOOCH. JOHN GOOCH.
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION.
WM. H. GOOCH & BRO.,
Kanesville, Iowa.

WM. H. GOOCH & BRO. have entered into the above business, and are prepared to forward goods East or West. Also, to sell all kinds of merchandise, produce, wares, &c., as we have a large building, centrally situated in this city, where things of almost every kind meet with a ready sale.

They will contract for forwarding any amount of freight from this place to Salt Lake on the most reasonable terms.

STORAGE.

We have a Large Warehouse, where we will store all kinds of goods at fair rates. A liberal share of public patronage is solicited. Goods designed for us should be marked "W. H. Gooch & Bro., Kanesville, Iowa."

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Kanesville, Jan. 8th 1851.

MAMMOTH
BLUE MORTAR

St. Joseph, [illegible]

E. H. HAYCRAFT & Howard, [illegible] the interest of [illegible] Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where we will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in the line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as is represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN HULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietor's, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar," on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1850.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.
MIDDLETON & RILEY,
St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles.
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

FLOUR IN SACKS AND BARRELS,
AT EAGLE MILLS,
St. Joseph, Mo.

THE subscribers have now on hand, and expect to manufacture large quantities of **Flour, both fine and superfine.** And will sell in quantities to suit customers. *From our facilities for manufacturing, we can and will sell on better terms than any other mill in the place.* Call and see us, ar send us your orders, all that want *good flour at fair prices.* Samples of our flour can be seen at the stores of Messrs. Donnell, Stutsman & Co., and J. W. Tootle & Bro, in Kanesville.

Remember our mill is the LARGE BRICK MILL, at the lower end of second street, St. Joseph, Mo. Our Flour is always what the brand says it is and no mistake.

JAMES CARGILL & CO.

St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 27, 1850.—3m

E. J. HARPER,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,
St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and fientlemans breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectales; thimbles; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired, and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850—1y

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.
(Successors to W. H. Bedford,)

HAVING associated ourselves together, we will continue the
Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware,—Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business,
at the old stand of the sign of the
"LION,"
On Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

N. B. Having an abundance of warehouse room near the river, we will give special attention to Receiving, Storing and Forwarding any and every thing that may be entrusted to us. We each offer our humble and sincere thanks to our old friends and customers, for their kindness and patronage given heretofore, and hope they will again favor us with a sight of their welcome faces, and we will prove to them, we can do as well by them as formerly.

W. H. BEDFORD.
O. H. P. CRAIG.
A. C. CRAIG.

St. Joseph, July 24, 1850.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectfully announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy doeskins; cassinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; iron; cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of
DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,
Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons) would find it worth to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our store better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other house in Upper Missouri. As we have some prospecting, settling, mill, commodity monies all owing a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the opportunity of paying for themselves.

PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

ROYALTY PRESERVED!

GEORGE W. JOHNSON, [illegible] Royalty [illegible] Royalty [illegible] Royalty

VOLUME III. THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN--FEBRUARY 21, 1851. NUMBER 2!

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

How softly on the bruised Heart.

BY C. D. STUART.

How softly on the bruised heart,
A word of kindness falls,
And to the dry and parched soul
The moistening tear-drop calls;
Oh, if they knew, who walk the earth
'Mid sorrow, grief, and pain,
The power a word of kindness hath,
'Twere paradise again.

The weakest and the poorest, may
This simple pittance give,
And bid delight to withered hearts,
Return again and live;
Oh, what is life if love be lost!
If man's unkind to man—
Or what the heaven that waits beyond,
This brief and mortal span?

As stars upon the tranquil sea,
In mimic glory shine,
As drops of kindness in the heart,
Reflect their source divine;
Oh, then, be kind, whoe'er thou art
That breathest mortal breath,
And it shall brighten all thy life,
And sweeten unto death.

ORIGINAL TALE.

Written for the Frontier Guardian.

TIME AND CHANCE,
OR
LUCK IS A FORTUNE.

BY AMICUS.

Concluded from our last.

CHAPTER IV.

It was on a fine autumn morning that Captain Charlton run his craft into a secluded cove, about one and a half leagues south of San Francisco. Here he determined to dispose of Josephine in some manner. The ships crew had already arrived to a state bordering upon mutiny towards the Captain on account of the manner in which he had treated her the whole of the voyage, and he had now become afraid to put into effect the designs of his black and wicked heart. The place where the ship was moored was a beautiful verdant landscape at the mouth of a pure stream, and one whose loveliness is seldom equalled in that country. Charlton feared to take his prisoner into port, as therefore, his whole scheme,—his rich plot—might be made known. Yes, entirely frustrated.

Therefore it became necessary for him not only to make some immediate disposal of Josephine, but also of the ship. After a long consultation with his *chum*, Ned, it was agreed that Ned should ask her on shore for a ramble, and when far from the ship, in an ungarded hour, either push her into the water or when on shore make way with her in some way.

Our friend George Hill whom we had left travelling to the coast, dismissed his guide when he came within a few miles of the coast, and what was his satisfaction at some distance to discover what appeared to be a ship's boat with two or three persons in it rowing directly towards the land; he seated himself in an unobserved arbor, and awaited their approach; as they came nearer he discovered the boat contained a female—the boat landed near by; two men jumped on shore dragging her with them; her screams and prayers for mercy were unheeded, being so busily engaged in their own murderous schemes; they did not heed nor even notice George, who could hardly for a moment restain his wrath, though alone, by endeavoring to avenge the intended murder he might lose his own life. The murderers halted a few rods from where he stood, and had placed a handkerchief in her mouth, and with one tightened around her neck, her last moments appeared to be at hand—struggling was in vain—all worldly hopes vanished—her lips murmured an inaudiable prayer—her eyes were closed, all was hushed and dark—when like a bolt of lightning one of the murderers lay trembling and bleeding upon the ground—another moment and the other reeled and fell to the earth; Josephine was released—water brought to resuscitate her—the murderers quickly pinioned, and all done in less time than I have been relating it. A few minutes sufficed to re-animate the maiden, who in a few words that would melt the heart of stone, quickly related her sorrowful tale and poured out the rich thanks of a pure maiden heart to her deliverer, as the only reward she could give. George determined to protect her at the hazard of his life, and return with her to the ship

Meanwhile one of the ruffians had recovered from the effect of the blow, and begged for life. George placed them in the boat well pinioned, with a gag to keep them from making any noise.

When the boat left the ship, Charlton locked himself into his room, that he might commune with himself free from intrusion, and as usual imbibe a little *Old Jamaica*, with which he was well provided. When the boat reached the ship, he had become completely happy with the effects of the Jamaica; and our trio came on board without the knowledge of more than two or three of the crew.

George soon related the incidents of the few last hours, together with the tale related to him, and the whole corroborated by the testimony of the pale trembling maiden. The ships crew was immediately summoned and the whole affair laid before them; with unanimous voice they proclaimed the new comer, Captain of the ship; put the captain with his two companions and *tools* in irons and secured them. Great was the surprise of George, to behold in Captain Charlton, the man who had ruined him—John Turner. The ship runs soon put in order, anchor weighed, and put about, again towards home, or the west. No accidents or delays occurred of any importance until the ship made out again in its native port.

The joy of meeting of the father and daughter once more cannot be described. He was now a ruined and broken merchant—he had lost again his fortune—he had spent much in seeking his lost daughter. His losses had become known, and also the fatal stroke the Captain had given to his happiness and fortune. He had given his property and estates for the benefit of his creditors; his ship was soon sold, and with a portion of the money recovered from the prisoners was enabled to pay all he owed, and a small pittance of a few hundred remaining. The prisoners were tried, and two—Captain Charlton, alias John Turner, and his guilty comrade, Ned, were condemned. When they were removed from the ship George recognized them as the guilty couple who had ruined the peace of a once happy family, and as he was so important a witness he was obliged to remain until after the trial.

He had deposited the means of our hero as directed. The agent informed him that it was a lucky moment for investment as there was now an excellent opportunity to lay out the means to advantage.

Sorrowfully did the once rich merchant and his daughter leave the old family mansion. A plain and cheaply furnished room was obtained and both applied themselves to make each happy, and forget the past. The half-brothers of Josephine, had a year before, ere the fall of the merchant gone to take their European tour. Although young no expense had been spared to put them forward in the world. Soon after Mr. Travers and his daughter had became settled in their humble and retired dweeling; one cold wintry night a rap was heard at the door, Josephine hastened to open and admit the emaciated figure of a young woman, meanly dressed, but whose face bore the expression of intelligence and innocence. She begged to be permitted to stay under the roof through the cold blustering night. She was made welcome and regaled upon substantial luxuries that she had for a long time been deprived of. Being pressed to give her name and parantage, with the circumstances that had brought her so low. She told her pitiful tale which amounted to the following:

My name is Mary Parks, and am now seventeen, my mother died whilst I was quite young; my father was a scavenger, and instead of spending the pitiful amount of his earnings for his child and himself, laid all by, and we have subsisted upon what I have earned, together with what both of us get by begging. I always detested the life I was obliged to lead, and have managed to give myself a reasonable education in hopes I might, some day be able to gain a livelihood in a more respectable way—this I obtained against my fathers will, as it always put him in a passion to see me with a book, by stealth I however succeeded. Being ashamed any more to beg, two days ago I refused, requesting permission to go out and seek employment, to this he went into a passion and bade me obey him or leave him forever. I could not endure the life I lead, and as you see have left him. I have sought in vain for a home, for employment until this time, and I shall be obliged to return to my old diggings or starve, and as the young girl finished she burst into a flood of tears.

Josephine and her father strove to console her, and offered her a home with them, which she, with heart overflowing with gratitude, accepted.

She afterwards, informed them that her father was possessed of immense wealth, which was invested in banks and other safe institutions, that he went as a scavenger through the day dressed in rags, and at night with a princely costume emerged from the apartments of an old Jew, for a business tour. No one discovering the poor scavenger in the rich broker. Yet strange to say the rich miser had turned his only child into the street.

Encouraged by Josephine and his newly adopted daughter, Mr. Travers had now determined to invest his little all in a team, and outfit for the gold region, and made every preparation to go early in the spring across the country, and the daughters were to accompany him. Josephine had never heard from her lover since his departure, her willingness to visit that country, is therefore easily accounted for. Mary was anxious to leave forever the place, where from infancy she had suffered so much. The old gentleman hoped to leave the place where he had met so many reverses of fortune; where the scorn of his aristocratic *friends* was so bountifully lavished.

George had returned to his parents, found them well; re-purchased the old family buildings and lands, and placed them again in ease. Having made a promise again to visit Mr. Travers, he hastened to fulfil his promise; learned their intentions, and made arrangements by their earnest entreaty to return in company with them and seek his friend Henry, far westward. Early Spring found the four friends on the way to the golden land. George was a son and brother and each strove to repay in a small measure the debt of gratitude due him. Mary had again become herself; her apparel was plain and neat; she was attentive and neat, and nothing was too hard for her to undertake for her benefactor. George took much interest in the maiden after learning her simple history, and strove in every way to divert her mind from thoughts of the scenes of her youth. As they passed onward, every day gave George an additional interest in the homeless Mary—all had become much attached to her.

They passed up the Platte, without any incident worth narrating. And when they had passed over the Sweet Water, they fell in with a small company, and had travelled but a few days, when a party of Snake Indians fell upon them. Both parties fought valiantly, but the little party was at length overcome and taken prisoners and carried away by their captors—they were stripped of every superfluous article, and were hastened away on foot towards the country of the nation.

CHAPTER V.

Henry being again destitute of means to pursue his journey eastward was forced to seek employment among the Mormons of the Valley, which he was not long in obtaining, [illegible] sufficient in a few months for his purpose but it being too late in the season was obliged to remain till the spring should open; through the winter he had visited different portions of the Valley and become acquainted with many of the Mormons. His gentlemanly deportment gained him the good will of all his acquaintances. As he found no company returning to the States when he was ready, our hero accepted a small command to go against the Snake Indians, who were so constantly committing depredations upon the citizens of the Valley, they were forced to chastise them. With a number of small companies provisioned and officered like his own they started into the mountains in pursuit of the thieving savages, who were pursued to their strongholds. The unexpected attack found them unprepared, and consequently but a feeble resistance was maintained; when after a few hours skirmishing the Indians retreated. Immediately it was discovered that a portion of their town was fired. Henry's company being the nearest, hastened to the spot, and discovered to their horror, a number of wigwams on fire, with white captives within, bound with thongs. Henry made a rush into the burning mass, and snatched two female forms, one under each arm, and landed them safely out of the reach of the fire; his comrades had done likewise, and all were saved.

Returning to offer his services to the ladies, what was his amazement when beholding in the person he had rescued, his first, his only love. The joy of the meeting of the friends and lovers cannot be described after so many hardships and hair-breadth escapes, all are once more together in life and health. Let a veil be thrown over the scene of the lovers. George at once made known that the friend of his troubles who he had so much lauded, and who Mr. Travers was so anxious to become acquainted with—was no other than his adopted, rejected son. And how proud was Josephine to hear of the noble actions and generous deeds of the man of her heart. Mr. Travers placed the hand of his daughter in that of Henry, and with tears of pentence asked pardon for the wrongs he had received at *his* hands. George in turn explained and recounted his adventures to the astonishment of our hero; the capturing and condemnation of the two culprits and all the wonderful occurrences that had taken place in the absence of Henry.

Our party now again struck out for the settlements. Henry having placed Josephine upon his white favorite, and all returned in as happy a mood as mortals generally find themselves.

After a few weeks rest and having received every attention from the Mormons, that the country afforded, they made arrangements and preparations for the return of the whole company to the States. By loans from some of his Mormon friends, Henry succeeded in raising means to assist the whole company in returning.

His two Indian friends had all the time stuck by him, and was always ready to assist and labor as he directed. Before leaving the country, our company had become so attached to the people, and so well pleased with the country, that they determined to return again in a few years, and made arrangements accordingly.

The little company reached again the country of their nativity. Henry hastened to his agent, who informed him of his purchases, and placed the deeds in his hands, also a package of money for his immediate use. A smile of surprise and satisfaction was discernable on the countenance of Henry as he perused the deeds. Henry hastened to his friends, obtained carriages to take them to his new abode; and what was the surprise of all when the coach drew up at the front door of the mansion once owned by Mr. Travers.

The joy of that little company on that occasion is inexpressible. Mr. Travers cried till he laughed and laughed till he cried; the whole place was traced over and over by the young people.

CHAPTER VI.

Josephine and Henry were again seen tracing and skipping up and down their old favorite resorts visiting the arbors and flowers whose memory had been so dear to both.

And were these all that were happy? Oh no! George and Mary had a serious consultation upon some interest subject. Mary might have been heard in a low sweet voice, in answer to a question. I love none but you, and believe me to be willing to consumate our union, whenever it shall be your wish to do so. An audible kiss and merry laugh was the rejoinder, and both skipped away to seek the other lovers and reveal to them the State of *affairs*. The time was agreed upon by the two pair lovers for the wedding, which was approved by the father; and all hands went into immediate preparation for the same. Even the savages—his Indian companions shouted for joy at the general happiness that prevailed, and even our hero's favorite white steed, ran up and down the yard with a horse laugh.

The few days that intervened before the happy wedding, was spent, by Henry, at the mansion receiving the compliments of the aristocracy, making arrangements and inviting the guests. George returned home for his sister and parents. Mary went to visit her father, but found him not at the accustomed place; upon further inquiry she learned that the cholera had carried him off, and that he was no more, and that his vast estates had fallen to her as the only heir. George returned with his friends in time, and a more happy and joyous company was never collected, than was now assembled in the Old Mansion. Martha had finally consented to wed a mechanic, who had long been acquainted with her and knew her troubles; they too, had come to add to the joy of the occasion.

The three couple stood up with the minister before them, and a crowd of friends around; the ceremony was completed, and the happy party spent the day, and evening in feasting, dancing, and merriment. In a few days an attorney called upon George Travers, informing him that he was executor of the will of Mr. Justin Parks, deceased, the father of Mary, who had left a large fortune, which was now subject to his order. Oneska and Shanebokky visited to remain with our hero as directed by the father of Oneska, and wished Henry to instruct them which he readily engaged to do.

Before the happy company separated as they were all on a pleasure excursion, they observed a very large concourse of people assembled, and upon inquiring the cause, was told that the two murderers, Turner, (alias Capt. Charlton,) and his associate were to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. The party drove up and saw the last of those who had contributed so much to their past sorrows and troubles. The drop fell and all were satisfied to turn from the horrible, sickening sight.

Thus closes my simple tale, and I hope that those who have had the patience to stick by and read the last—have clearly seen not only that Time and Chance happens to all, but that in this present instance, Luck has really been a Fortune, and although this is the author's maiden attempt at story writing, I have had the *luck* to get to the end, and hope I have been *fortunate* enough to please those who have read.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTENTION! THE UNIVERSE!!

Reported Discovery of a Gold Mine this side of Salt Lake.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE VALLEY.

J. E. JOHNSON takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, customers and patrons that after an absence of near five months and about 2500 miles of overland travel he has arrived safe, sound and well and can be found at his old stand,

EMPORIUM STORE,

Where he will be happy to sell his friends and customers goods and wares at reduced prices, give them information in regard to the West—or smoke with them the "*Cigar*" of peace while telling a Bear or Buffalo story. As usual a variety of almost every kind of merchandize needed in this country always on hand. Flour, pork, corn, vegetables, furs, skins, hides honey and most kinds of country trade taken in exchange for merchandize.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

Day is Breaking. Hoe Cake Baking!

A COMMODIOUS BAKERY, CONFECTIONARY AND EATING SALOON are kept in the East Rooms of Emporium Buildings. A new Bakehouse and Oven of extended dimensions attached and just completed—Hard Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Pies, Candies, &c., can be furnished in any required quantities to emigrants or retailers on good terms. Also, all kinds of fruits, nuts, Refreshments, the market affords; together with Wines, Cordials, Cigars, Tobacco, Cider, Catsup, Oysters, Sardines, Lobsters, &c., &c.

"*Give the Mountaineer a Call.*"

dec 11 J. E. JOHNSON.

HEALTH BEFORE WEALTH.

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Pencils, Instruments, Patent Medicines and every thing generally kept at Drug Stores. Also supplies for emigrants.

"Sign of the Golden Mortar."
EMPORIUM STORE, KANESVILLE, IOWA.
J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

"GOT NONE."

PERSONS indebted to me will please remember that I have endeavored to accommodate them, and in turn must now be accommodated by a settlement. Bear this in mind, and save cost and further trouble on my part.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville. Dec. 11, 1850.

NOW IS YOUR TIME.

I HAVE for sale a number of houses and lots, suitable either for stores or dwellings. Also tenchoice vacant lots; all in Kanesville.

J. E. JOHHSON.

Kanesville, Dec 25th, 1850.

The People know when Goods are Cheap and Qualite Superieure, Call and Examine!!!

THE subscriber has just opened a new STOCK OF DRY GOODS, on Hyde street, opposite Mr. Hyde's New Hall, now building.

The stock consists of Bleached Sheeting from one and a half to two and three quarters wide—Brown of the same dimensions and quality. Ticking, Drilling, Mariners' Stripe, Canton Flannell, Bleached Muslin, Flannels of every color, Bonnetts;—also a fine lot of fast colored prints of the newest style, and good supply of hosiery. One thousand yards of Jeans of a good quality, with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

These goods were bought by the subscriber in Philadelphia, from two of the best houses on Market Street, "*cash down*," which is always a consideration by the buyer and seller. They were selected expressly for Salt Lake market, and of the first quality;—part being lost on the Mustang when she sunk induces the proprietor to sell the remainder. So now for bargains. Come and see. Recollect, Hyde Street opposite the New Hall.

DAVID WILKIN.

Kanesville, Iowa, Jauuary, 6th, 1851.

THAT

SAME OLD COON,

AT PLATVILLE, IOWA.

THE subscribers have just received and are now opening a large and well assorted stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Direct from the Eastern Cities, consisting in part

Calicoes, various patterns,	Hats and Caps,
Ginghams and Lawns;	Queensware;
Alpaccas and Linseys;	Hardware;
Satinetts and domestics,	Tin ware;
Flannels and Cloths;	Upper and sole Leather;
Drillings, blue and white,	Iron Castings and nails;
Shawls, various patterns;	Saddlery, &c.

Indian Goods of every article and variety.

Drugs and Medicines.

Also a large assortment of groceries, &c., which we offer to the public at very reduced prices. We invite the attention of the public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can sell as cheap as any man in the west. Call and see for yourselves—it is no trouble to show goods.

We will take in exchange for goods—dry hides, furs and peltries, tallow, beeswax, corn, oats, &c., for which we will pay the highest market prices.

P. T. MOSS & CO.

Platteville, October 16th, 1850.—4m.

CALL AND SETTLE.

AS I am intending to remove to the Valley in the Spring, I must all persons indebted to me for Medical Services, to call and settle immediately for I must draw my business to a close.

No more trust for medicines.

NANCY LANE.

Kanesville, Jan. 22 1851.—3t

KANESVALLEY COUNCIL BLUFFS—Being the Head Quarters and great starting point for the entire Mormon community for Salt Lake, besides a very large California emigrating must continue to be a very important place for business. A good opportunity is now offered to any person wishing to accommodate others who can do it upon such conditions, as we will dispose of our entire stock of goods, store houses, warehouses, dwellings &c. The buildings are situated in the most business part of town, and are well calculated for doing a large business. Persons wishing further information will please call upon the undersigned.

HENDRICKS & FERGUSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 13th 1850.

MOLASSES—Sugar House and Golden Syrup at [nov13] VOORHIS'

MEDICINES—Graefenburg's, for sale at nov13 VOORHIS'.

GROUND PEPPER AND ALLSPICE—at nov 13 VOORHIS'.

NAILS AND GLASS—For sale low by nov13 VOORHIS.

GUM ELASTIC CLOTH—Gum Elastic Coats and Blankets, at VOORHIS.

BROADCLOTHS, Sattinetts and Cassimeres at nov13 VOORHIS'.

BLANKETS—For overcoats, blue, white and fancy colored, at [nov13] VOORHIS'.

SADDLE BLANKETS—for sale low by nov13 VOORHIS.

BONNET RIBBONS—Best assortment ever brought to this market, at VOORHIS'.

FLANNELS—Red, Orange, Green and Salisbury, at [nov13] VOORHIS'.

DOMESTIC—Brown and Bleached, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

DRILLS—Brown, Bleached and Blue, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

FOR SALE BY

DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.

1233 pairs Boots and shoes, of all sizes and qualities
2000 lbs. Sole Leather;
6 doz Calf Skins;
25 coils of Manilla Rope, of all sizes;
30 bxs 8x10 Window Glass;
10 bxs 10x12 " "
1615 lbs Lard;
100 lbs Spanish Float Indigo;
12 bales 4-4 Brown Sheeting, heaviest article;
6 bales Blue and Brown Drilling;
4 bales Hickory Stripe;
50 pieces Bleached Muslins, of all widths and qualities;
399 pieces Calico and Prints, of the latest styles;
25 pieces Bed Ticking, of all widths;
50 pair Coat, Bed, and Horse Blankets, all colors;
30 pieces Eastern Linseys, all wool filling;
30 boxes Rosin Soap;
20 kegs powder;
12 ½ "
15 ¼ "
1500 lbs Bar Lead;
150 M Gun Caps;
30 doz Brooms;
75 bags Coffee;
12 Gum Elastic Overcoats;
20 hhds N. O. Sugar;
25 bbls crushed, pulverized and refined Sugar;
1000 lbs assorted Teas;
400 lbs Cod Fish;
20 bbls Sugar House Molasses;
10 bbls Cider Vinegar,
10 bbls Tar;
20 tons assorted Iron;
2000 lbs assorted Castings;
50 kegs, assorted Nails;
24 Roots Premium Cook stoves assorted Nos.
50 pair Steelyards, assorted sizes;
½ doz Whip Saws;
½ doz Cross Cut Saws;
½ doz Mill Saws;
Kanesville, Nov. 27th, 1850.

WANTED BY

DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.

100 Green Hides;
2000 Dry "
3000 Coon Skins.
2000 Wolf do
4000 Deer do
5000 lbs Beeswax;
3000 bushels Corn;
For which the highest price will be given.
Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

THE

BLUFF STORE.

WILL our friends and the public generally give us a call? We are now prepared to receive visitors, and exhibit our choice and extensive assortment of

SUMMER AND FALL GOODS.

BROADCLOTHS—Cashmeres, Sattinetts, Flannels, Drills, brown, white and blue; Cottonades.

JEANS—Kentucky and cotton—Canton Flannels, Domestics.

TICKINGS—prints, lawns, longcloths, linens.

GINGHAMS—Linen, cotton, French and Cambric.

ALAPACCAS—Black and colored, real mohair lustre.

MERINOS—French and English Goods.

HATS—Leghorn, palmleaf, Congress and Rough and Ready.

BONNETS—Leghorn, Straw, muslin and fancy

MUSQUITO BARS—Fans, parasols and umbrellas

GLOVES—Ladies and Gents, white and colored cotton, silk, lisle thread and kid.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Gents and ladies gaiters.

LEATHER—Best French calf, kip and colored morocco.

HARDWARE—Knives and forks and tools in great variety.

IRON—Steel, Hollow ware and brass kettles.

FANCY GOODS—Viz: Brocelets, beads, rings and other ornaments; silk, worsted and Fancy braid; combs, brushes and fancy soap; needles and pins.

CLOCKS—Watch Keys, glasses and guards.

VIOLINS—Strings and Bridges.

THREADS—Linen, cotton, colored and spool, tapes.

BUTTONS—innumerable, silk mould and metal

SHAWLS—Nets, Laces, artificials and ribbons

GROCERIES—Viz: Tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco spices, salt, liquors, powder, lead, shot tobo, barley, crackers, soap and candles.

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. We shall expect all debts due to us settled before 15 next, on which day we shall hand the notes to the sheriff for immediate collection.

BROWN & MILLER.

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

STRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber at Lake Branch, [illegible] of [illegible] one mare and white, dark [illegible] of [illegible] one mare and colt, [illegible] to call on [illegible] prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ROBERT MCKELL.

Lake Branch, Jan. 22, 1851.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS,

AT THE SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH

A

Where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Books, Stationery, &c., selected with great care from the best eastern stocks.

Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850. C. VOORHIS.

ALAPACCAS, PLAIDS, GINGHAMS AND Prints, at [nov 13,] VOORHIS'.

DRESS SILKS, and SILK PLAIDS at nov 13 C. VOORHIS'.

PRINTS—And endless variety of styles and patterns, at [nov 13] VOORHIS'.

SHAWLS—A splendid assortment of Cloth, Plaid and embroidered, for sale by VOORHIS.

HATS AND CAPS—New Styles, just opened by [nov 13] VOORHIS.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Good lot, at low prices by [nov 13] VOORHIS.

GROCERIES—Tea Coffee and Sugar, at nov 13 C. VOORHIS'.

CANDLES—Sperm, Star, and Tallow, at nov 13 VOORHIS'.

SALARATUS—a prime article for sale by nov 13 VOORHIS.

COLORED CARPET CHAIN—for sale at nov13 VOORHIS'.

LEATHER—A fine lot of Eastern tanned, at nov 13 C. VOORHIS'.

BAGGING—Heavy Duck for sacks, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

THE ELEPHANT WEST.

THE FIRM OF

J. W. TOOTLE & BROTHER,

WOULD respectfully acknowledge the extensive patronage bestowed, and would assure their friends, and the public generally that their facilities for selling are superior to many, being the first in the market from this place, and receiving their goods at low freights, enables them to meet the wants of this country. We solicit all who may visit the city to examine our stock, which consists in part of

417 pieces Fancy ass'd washing prints;
131 " Cocheco and Menotomy blue prints;
83 " orange and blue prints;
27 " figured, mode and black alpaccas;
10 " Victorine dress goods;
21 " ginghams;
88 " bleached muslin;
14 " Eastern linsey;
72 " sattinetts and Ky. jeans;
5 dozen embroidered and plaid shawls;
3 bales blue drill;
3 " osnaburgh;
5 " brown drill;
14 " 4-4 brown sheetings;
3 " 7-8 do shirtings;
2 " 3-4 do do;
5 " Mariner's stripe;
7 dozen blankets, very low;
3 bales ticking,
17 cases kip boots;
10 " coarse do:
7 " women's bootees, all kinds;
5 " buskins;
6 doz pairs ladies slips and ties;
10 cases mens and boys shoes;
12 doz cloth and fur caps, every style:
3 cases super super dress hats;
21 bags Rio coffee;
25 hhds N. O. sugar;
10 bbls crushed do;
15 " sugar house molasses;
12 " N. O. "
10 " cider vinegar;
20 " butter crackers;
10 " hard bread;
25 bush dried apples, new;
20 chests assorted teas;
3782 lbs sole leather;
33 coils manilla rope;
200 lbs Spanish float indigo;
350 lbs first quality madder;
2000 lbs cotton yarn;
3600 lbs bar lead;
52 kegs rifle powder;
63 boxes No. 1 palm soap;
15 " Louisville extra soap;
30 ½ boxes, stearine candles;
15 boxes tallow candles;
1000 M gun caps;
2 drums cod fish;
20 kits mackerel;
15 bbls tar;
23 tons ass't'd iron;
1 doz mill saws;
4 " hand do;
41 pairs steelyards;
47 kegs nails;
6 " wrought nails;
300 lbs. horse and ox-nails;
40 boxes 8x10 glass;
40 bbls salt;
300 sacks G. A. salt,
43 boxes No. 1, 2, 3 tobacco:
1831 lbs rice;
92 bbls Eagle Mills flour;
1000 lbs Boston saleratus;
2 bbls Zante currants, new:
72 bottles superior olive oil; warranted;
Queensware, glassware, hardware, oils, paints dye stuffs, &c., &c.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

ELEPHANT WEST.

WE will continue to buy beeswax, furs and peltries; butter and eggs, at the highest market price.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

UTAH AND CALIFORNIA DEPOT.

THE subscriber having removed from his old stand "THE ENSIGN OF THE WEST" to his present location, respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish them with the following described goods, which he is determined to sell on as favorable terms as any other person engaged in the trade, viz:

DRY GOODS.

Cloths, cassimeres, cottonade, flannels, jeans, kentucky, tweeds, muslins, drillings, osnaburgs, Alpaccas, lustres, silks, calicoes, ginghams, merinoes and bareges muslins; and in fact every thing that can please the taste and fancy of customers, together with a large assortment of Clothing, Caps, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Sheepskins, &c., &c.

GROCERIES,

such as teas, coffee, sugar, spices, tobacco, liquors, saleratus, soap, candles, powder, lead, shot, tobacco, barley, crackers, &c., &c.

Also, a general assortment of hardware, iron, steel, nails, glass, &c., &c. Having purchased my goods generally, found for his kind of business at the present time, I feel confident that I can sell as low as any other house in the city. Having also determined to sell for cash only, I shall be able to give great bargains to those who favor me with a call. I will also receive in exchange for goods, flour, meal, corn, dried fruit, furs, peltries, beeswax, tallow, &c., at the highest market price.

E. A. HELTING.

Kanesville, January 28, 1851.